

THE BELLINGER TRIAL.

The Case Heard Before Judge Cochran and a Jury in Charleston—Synopsis of the Evidence—The Result.

The trial of Dr. A. N. Bellinger for the killing of Stephenie Riley on the 2d and 3d of October last, was had before Judge Cochran in Charleston, last week commencing on Tuesday. Solicitor Jervey appeared for the State, while the defense was represented by Messrs. Mitchell & Smith and the Hon. A. G. Magrath.

After several challenges a jury composed of twelve white men, was empaneled and sworn. The first witness for the State was Dr. Kinloch, who simply described the five wounds—two in the head and three in the body.

W. W. DeVeaux described the encounter—or so much of it as he saw. He stated that Riley was advancing on Dr. Bellinger with his head down and his right arm outstretched, and that Dr. B. fired five times rapidly. Riley fell, and Dr. Bellinger walked off.

James Wells, colored, stated the circumstances of the encounter, and swore that after Dr. Bellinger fired twice Riley fell, and that after he fell Dr. Bellinger shot him three times.

Selina Carter, colored, described the difficulty of the night before the killing, but her account did not greatly differ from Dr. Bellinger's, summarized below. She saw only two shots, being in the house, and then got Riley's pistol and raised the alarm.

Alexander Williams, colored, stated that he saw the morning encounter, and after Dr. Bellinger shot Riley twice he (witness) saw him standing over Riley's prostrate body, and fire three times.

Joseph Cain testified to the encounter, and said he saw Dr. Bellinger "stagger back", and fire, and that the Doctor fired twice into Riley's prostrate body, and snapped his pistol after that.

Joseph Kennedy, colored, brought out nothing new. He denied that he said before the coroner that Dr. B. retreated from Riley into the middle of the street, and then fired.

The State here closed its case. Dr. A. N. Bellinger, the defendant, was now sworn. He stated that on the night before the killing he was in the streets, attending to his regular professional business, and that when he came to a point on Bull street, between Smith and Rutledge, he heard loud strokes of a whip, and cursing.

He said to the man (whom he found to be Riley), "You ought to be ashamed of beating that horse in that manner; why don't you lead him on?" Riley became angry and abused, cursed defendant, flourished his whip, and came on him with a knife in his hand.

Defendant went off, leaving Riley cursing and threatening. The morning of the homicide, defendant went on his usual rounds, by usual route, and fearing violence from Riley, put a pistol in his pocket. He met Riley at the corner of Bull and Smith streets. He saw Riley, with his legs to the fence, his arms akimbo and back stretched apart and glaring at him in this manner.

As I got opposite to him he said: "I took you for a gentleman, but I never made such a mistake in my life; you are a d-d white — — —." That was pretty galling. I turned and I said: "Riley, this thing has got to stop here. You cursed me shamefully last night and threatened me. Now you have got to retract this."

I said this in a voice not louder than I am talking in now. Preserving the same position, he said: "I have got nothing to retract, and I won't take back anything," and he said, "If you want to fight I am a better man than you are and I will give you h—l." I said: "I don't want to fight, but you have got to take these things back," and he said "G-d-d-n, you, I will give you h—l anyway," and with that he made a rush at me, and as I stepped back, having on low-quartered shoes, my foot turned and I stumbled off the pavement and my hat fell off. I then jumped back a couple of steps into the street, and when I looked again he (Riley) was coming at me with his knife in his hand, so (Witness indicated the position thus: Head bent down, the left arm thrown up as a shield and the right hand with the knife in it drawn back.)

Q. Was the knife open? A. Yes, open. Q. In which hand? A. Right hand. Q. Had you lost sight of him when you stumbled? A. Yes, my hat fell off and I lost sight of him for a moment. I then backed nearly to the middle of the street, and he followed rushing at me with his knife drawn so (indicating as above). I then pulled out my pistol. It was a self-cocking pistol, and I kept pulling the trigger until he fell to the ground. I then picked up my hat, wiped it with the tail of my coat and walked back to Capt. Dawson's house.

Leon and Alexander McLoey testified to the good reputation and peaceable character of the defendant.

Hugh Murray testified that he saw Riley at the railroad depot the morning after the night fight, and Riley told him that he (Riley) had cursed Dr. B. about his interference with him, and had also threatened him.

J. G. DeVeaux said he saw Dr. B. retreating from Riley, and then saw four or five shots fired in rapid succession. The evidence of Kennedy before the coroner was put in, to contradict his statement as to what he then said.

James Kelly and J. C. Hemphill stated that they saw and talked with Bellinger about 9 o'clock on the morning of the homicide, and he was in his usual good humor—not excited. (The killing occurred about eleven o'clock.) This closed the evidence. Mr. Smith proposed to submit the case without argument, but the Solicitor declined.

Arguments were then made by Judge Magrath, Mr. Mitchell and the Solicitor. On Thursday the case went to the jury, after the charge of the Judge. They retired at 2.40 p. m. At 7 p. m. the Judge told them that if they agreed by ten, he would receive their verdict—otherwise they could remain. At that hour they had made no sign, and they were locked up till next morning.

On Friday morning the jury returned into Court, saying that it was impossible for them to agree on any verdict. A mistrial was accordingly entered. The jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction of manslaughter.

At a recent election held in Bullock's Creek township, York county, on the question of subscribing \$32,000 to the capital stock of the Georgetown and North Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad, there were 376 votes polled. Only 81 votes were polled against the subscription, the majority in favor being 295.

The people along the line of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad are loud in their complaints of the excessive freight charges of that company. The consequence is that large quantities of cotton are being shipped by the Savannah River. It is alleged that the railroad in question has advanced the freight charges on cotton to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds and on other classes of freight proportionately.

The Branchville Banner, speaking of the opinion that is held in some parts of Colleton county that the corporators will apply the \$60,000 of county funds to the building of the road only from Waterboro to Green Pond, says: "It has been suggested, and by those who have means to invest in such an enterprise, that if the corporators wish to dispel such impressions from the public mind, and establish the fact that their opposers have misconstrued their intentions, and at the same time invite the investment of private capital in this enterprise, let them have the survey made at once, and when operations are begun let it be simultaneously done at both Green Pond and Branchville, expending as they go equal amounts on both ends of this road."

The work of laying the rails on the Savannah Valley Railroad is being actively pushed forward. The construction party have arrived at the river, and are now putting up the temporary bridge, which will soon be finished, when the cars will pass over the stream and track-laying will be continued.

The people of Johnston, Edgefield county, are making efforts to raise such a subscription as will place Johnston on the line of the road which it is proposed to run from Greenville to Port Royal, or some point on the Atlantic coast. At a meeting recently held at Johnston Capt. P. B. Waters and Mr. W. J. Huie were elected delegates to a railroad meeting to discuss this matter, which will be held at Ninety-Six on the 13th instant.

The friends and advocates of the narrow gauge road from Augusta to Newberry met at Edgefield Courthouse last Monday to discuss the building of that road and the branch road from Ninety-six to the main line. It is expected that the people along the proposed route from Ninety-Six to the main line will build that part of the road by private subscriptions. It is estimated that the main line can be built for \$100,000.

The Edgefield Chronicle says "that the bright visions looked for from the several railroad projects in view have undoubtedly failed to bring any wave of business prosperity to Edgefield. It is about time now for the people to stop dreaming and waiting and go to work, and build a narrow gauge road."

The Abbeville Press and Banner, speaking of the proposition to levy a tax to grade the proposed road from Enright's to Abbeville and Greenwood, says: "If our people desire to levy a tax for a road which would promise a fair return we will, no doubt, make no objection. But we certainly will not join a crusade to levy the tax when there is manifest opposition. We are opposed to lynch law, no matter whether applied to persons or property."

Good for the Child. The ailments of childhood need careful attention and wise treatment. Some people think "anything is good enough for a child, and there isn't much the matter with it anyhow." But jellous mothers mothers know better, and do as Mrs. H. W. Perry, of Richmond, Va., does. She says: "I took Brown's Iron Bitters and give it to my children with the most satisfactory results." Sold everywhere.

CAPITAL SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Whitney and Bayard to Contest for Social Supremacy—Points About Other Leaders. (Washington Letter in Cleveland Leader.)

Secretary Whitney will contest with Secretary Bayard as the most popular social member of the Cabinet during the coming season. He has rented the old Breckinridge mansion, which was the social centre of Mr. Arthur's administration, and is adding a large ball-room for this winter's entertainments. This ball-room will be nearly as big as the city council chamber in Cleveland, and will, it is said, be hung with gobelin-tapestries. Whitney has more money than Bayard, and though he cannot cook the terrapin for his dinners himself like the Secretary of State, he can hire a French cook who will probably equal him. Bayard ought not to expect to save much out of his salary as Secretary of State, even if he does do his own cooking. His position demands more social work than any other outside of that of the President, and he is a parsimonious man indeed who can lay up money in it. Mr. Everts paid out \$20,000 more than his salary while he was Secretary of State under Hayes, thus making his four years cost him \$62,000. Bayard will get through on less than this, but he has a family and he wears too good clothes and has too tasty a stomach to save anything on \$8,000 a year.

Vice-President Hendricks will live at Willard's during the coming season. This living at a hotel by a prominent official has of late been looked down upon by Washington society, but Mr. Hendricks is such an adroit mixer and his wife has so many social qualities that their little parlors at Willard's will probably be as popular as any place here.

The fact that Mrs. Logan has a house might lead to the supposition that she was going to entertain largely during the coming season. I don't think she will have as many callers as when she was in the study little boarding-house on Twelfth street. She is too much out of the way, and it is a Sabbath day's journey to get to her. The result will be that her calling list will be reduced to those who really want to see her, and that it will rather select than large.

Henry B. Payne will keep house next year, and I understand he has rented on Vermont avenue near the Portland. This will not be a great distance from his son-in-law, and Mrs. Whitney will assist her mother-in-law in many of her receptions. Whitney's actions in regard to entertainment lead to the suggestion that Henry B. Payne and he may be concocting a scheme whereby young Whitney shall be the Presidential candidate for 1888, and that his father-in-law may make him his heir to his Presidential support.

The opportunities for such a Presidential campaign are excellent. There is plenty of money in Whitney-Payne "bar" to run it well, and Mr. Whitney comes from the right State to make a good Democratic candidate. This is worth thinking about, and please don't forget it.

A MISPLACED SWITCH. A frightful wreck occurred at Blue-stone quarry near Pittsburg, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at seven o'clock on Thursday morning. Train No. 12, through express from Baltimore to Pittsburg, consisting of a sleeper, two coaches, two baggage and one express car, ran into a misplaced switch and was completely wrecked. The sleeper rolled over an embankment into the Youghiogheny river. The other cars were upset and the whole train was detached from the engine. Sixteen persons were injured but none killed outright.

The report of the wreck reached Pittsburg about 9 o'clock and caused great excitement, as it was known that many prominent men of Pittsburg were expected on the train. The accident disarranged the telegraph wires and it was after 10 o'clock before the following particulars of the accident were received: The express train was about fifteen minutes late when it reached the place where the wreck occurred. At Blue-stone quarry the track makes a sharp curve around the river. A short distance back from the bank there is a switch at the commencement of the curve. Whether some one had left the switch partly open or not is not certain. The officials of the road say the switch had been tampered with, evidently with the intention of causing a wreck. Had the switch been open the train would have gone into it all right and would have been stopped before any damage had been done. As it was, the train could go on neither track. The result was that the engine dashed along the ties, tearing up the track and causing the coaches and sleeping cars to break loose and dash on over the embankment in the wildest confusion. The sleeping car rolled over and stopped with its side lying in the bed of the river thirty feet below. The two passenger coaches stopped at the water's edge, but the baggage car went into the water. There were many passengers on board. The scene that followed was one that beggared description. The cries of the injured were heard from every car, and the windows and doors of each to escape from the rolling cars. Those who escaped uninjured were too much startled for a time to render assistance. Then they began the rescue. A messenger was sent to Cornellsville for medical assistance, and in a short time a corps of physicians were sent up on a special train. The injured, after having their wounds dressed, were removed to the hotels at Cornellsville, where they received every attention that could be given them by the railroad company. The wreck caused great excitement at Cornellsville, and for hours afterwards people hurried to the scene of the accident. The track was blocked and torn so badly that no trains got through until that afternoon.

—Mrs. C. M. Walker, of Wildwood, Fla., has in her possession a baby dress which is seventy-five years old and has quite a history. It was the first dress ever worn by her father, John W. Barr, who was born in Scotland, and is now a citizen of Oakwell, Camden county, Ga. Mr. Barr was the father of eleven children, all of whom have worn this dress.

—The Tobacco Room in South Carolina. (From the Marion Cotton Plant.) Wishing and working for the welfare of our farmers, Cotton Plant cultivators then against dying off at a tangent. The News and Courier, with its interest for our farmers, is ably advocating the cultivation of tobacco in our State on a large and extensive scale. We advise our farmers to go slow on this question. The impoverished condition of our soil has nearly impoverished our State, and tobacco is a much greater exhauster of the soil than cotton. Several months ago we published a letter of Mr. J. C.

—The State Fair in Columbia was a grand success. In number and variety the exhibits were quite as good as usual; and the crowd was immense.

A Blind and Deaf Woman. Miss Minnie Wallace, of Atlanta, lost her hearing, her sight and sense of taste. Sores covered her body and limbs. Her joints were swollen and painful, her limbs paralyzed, appetite lost, and she was sinking into a miserable life. Six bottles of B. B. B. restored her sight and hearing, relieved her aches and pains, added flesh and strength and she is now a well woman. Write to her.

A prominent Alabama physician said: "A patient who was almost dying from the effects of Tertiary Syphilis and who had been treated by several noted physicians without benefit, used one dozen bottles of B. B. B. and was entirely cured. He had ulcers on his arms and the bones protruded through the flesh and skin at the elbow, and death seemed inevitable."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Report of the United States Agricultural Department on Cotton, Corn, Hay, Potatoes &c., for the last November.

The crop report of the National department of agriculture says that the cotton returns of November are local estimates of the yield per acre. They are somewhat higher than those of the last two years, but materially lower than those of 1881 and 1882. The increase over the yield of last year is most marked in Tennessee and Georgia. In Arkansas and Tennessee, where the average yield is unusually high, the rate depressed by unfavorable conditions of August and September.

The rate of yield by States is as follows: Virginia 152 pounds per acre, North Carolina 157, South Carolina 142, Georgia 150, Florida 105, Alabama 145, Mississippi 165, Louisiana 223, Texas 182, Arkansas 209, Tennessee 155. The weather has been favorable for picking, and killing frosts are only reported in the northern border of the cotton belt. The top crop is very light and in many places a scarcely appreciable quantity. The drought during the early fruiting period caused shedding or shriveling of bolls, and reduced the yield in North and South Carolina and parts of Texas. In a large portion of the Gulf coast there was an excess of rain and destructive storms which proved almost equally injurious. Injury by caterpillars and boll worms have been severe in Central Alabama, in parts of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and in a few counties in Georgia. Small loss from insects is reported, except in States bordering on the Gulf coast. The past month has been generally favorable for picking, which is well advanced, more than three-fourths of the crop having been gathered. Rains have interfered with the harvesting now in Georgia and Alabama than elsewhere. With good weather hereafter the proportion to be gathered in December will be confined to localities favored with a top crop worth harvesting.

The present crop of corn is the first full average in the rate of yield since 1880, which was the last of a series of full crops of 26 to 28 bushels per acre. The present crop, grown on an area of 73,000,000 to 74,000,000 acres, is slightly above the average for a period of ten years or 26½ bushels per acre. The highest rate of yield is 36½ in Nebraska and Ohio. Three corn growing States will produce four-tenths of the entire crop, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, each average several bushels per acre less than in the census year, Illinois 31, Iowa 32, Missouri 30. Utah averages 36, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Colorado 35, New Hampshire and Rhode Island 34, Michigan 33, Wisconsin 32, Kansas 31. The Southern States makes an average yield. The quality of corn is very good in the East and South, medium in central parts of the West, and somewhat depreciated on the northern border from Michigan to Dakota.

The potato crop is smaller than that of 1881, in consequence of injury from rot, which has reduced the New York crop nearly one-third. There is much complaint of rot in Wisconsin and Iowa, and in some counties in Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota.

The reported yield of hay per acre averages one and a quarter tons, and indicates a crop of over forty-seven million tons, nearly as large as that of last year.

The buckwheat crop will be large. The average yield will exceed fourteen bushels per acre.

TALK ABOUT TOBACCO. A Practical Farmer's Experience with the Weed—How to Plant, Cultivate and Cure. ORANGEBURG, November 2. To the Editor of the News and Courier: I have cultivated tobacco for my own use for smoking purposes, for the last twenty years, and will give you my experience with it for the benefit of your readers who contemplate giving it a trial next year.

First. For the seed—best select some open spot in the woods where there are not many tall trees, as too much shade retards the growth of the plants, while some shade is advantageous. Early in January, if not sooner, make a large brush or log heap on the bed and burn it thoroughly. I then spade up the soil about ten or twelve inches deep and again burn a brush heap upon it, and then let the spot stand for a week or two, upon which there comes a shower of rain, and until they are again spade to ground (four or five inches this time), so as to have it in the best tilth. I then scatter the seeds over the spot and brush them in very shallow, the seeds being so very small you have to be very careful or you will have them too thick. If too thick on the bed they are apt to be spindling and are easily withered down when taken to the field. Otherwise they will stand stout and in better condition to withstand the rays of the sun. Plant beds on old lands do not thrive nearly so well as in the woods.

Second. In this latitude I find the worms a very troublesome enemy to the leaf and also to the seed that is left to mature. If the bug that deposits the eggs is not eradicated the weeds should be looked after twice if not three times a week. Weeding does not commence, however, until some time in June or about the first of July and continues until the tobacco is ready for the knife, but not so much after the leaves begin to get tough as when young. If any worms should be left on the stocks that are put in the house for natural drying they will there destroy the tobacco. This danger is not hard to overcome, however, particularly if artificial heat is resorted to for drying purposes.

Third. If the ground is in full tilth and a good stand is obtained early, a second crop can be made from the stubble. I have two kinds of seed, mixed; one a narrow leaf, the other a very large, broad leaf. The narrow leaf is finer and yellower than the broad leaf, but the broad leaf will grow taller and heavier, and make a far greater yield side by side. I have no seed for sale, as I only keep enough for myself and a few neighbors.

F. H. GRAMLING. The Tobacco Room in South Carolina. (From the Marion Cotton Plant.) Wishing and working for the welfare of our farmers, Cotton Plant cultivators then against dying off at a tangent. The News and Courier, with its interest for our farmers, is ably advocating the cultivation of tobacco in our State on a large and extensive scale. We advise our farmers to go slow on this question. The impoverished condition of our soil has nearly impoverished our State, and tobacco is a much greater exhauster of the soil than cotton. Several months ago we published a letter of Mr. J. C.

—The estate of Kate Townsend, better known as "The Queen of the Courtesans," who was killed in New Orleans about two years ago by her reputed husband, Francois Sykes, is again in court. The lawyers have succeeded in finding a sister of the dead woman in Ireland, and have filed a suit in her behalf. The estate was valued at \$200,000. Sykes, the murderer of Kate Townsend, was her deceiver by will.

Striking on tobacco, which clearly defined the dangers, and now the editor of the Greenville Daily News, a Virginia, says:

There may be much profit in growing tobacco in our State, but it is an expensive experiment and will be a disastrous one if it is tried otherwise than cautiously. It is well to remember that the poorest section of Virginia is that devoted to tobacco-growing under the management of men who have had hundred of years of study and experience to guide them. The crop is more exhaustive to the soil than any other, and may fall entirely after having been very fine for two or three years.

With our present light we believe tobacco will be profitably grown in a small way as an adjunct to cotton and corn, as a few acres of it on a plantation would not require the employment of extra help and would utilize the spare time of regular help. When farmers have generally tried that system for a year or two they can learn the methods of growing and curing the crop and know what hope of profit there is in it. At the same time they will gradually build up home markets where what tobacco they make can be disposed of.

The growing of the leaf is a very small part—getting it prepared and to market is where the trouble comes in and the experience is needed.

Questions and Answers upon an Interesting Political Point. The New York Herald has recently sent out the following questions to prominent Southern men with the request that they be answered: 1. Upon what issue and by what means can the white voters of the South be divided into two parties, separated by opinions and interests, as at the North? 2. Would an interchange of political speakers of both parties between the North and the South be acceptable to you as a future campaign? 3. Do you consider that the negro voters are more indifferent than formerly to the suffrage, and are they disposed to disregard the color line in voting? 4. What is the greatest existing objection to a break in what is called the Solid South?

Prominent among the replies is the answer given by General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, which is as follows: I answer your first question thus: The solidity of the white vote of the South is the result of the false reconstruction policy of the Republican party after the war. The white people will not practically divide until the colored people do, and these latter will not divide so long as the few whites acting with them are sustained by the National Republican party's promises of office and reward. Malbone said, you know, that he controlled the negro vote, and it was only a question of how many white votes he could add to them to control the State. No Southern State can ever be long controlled by such a mixture.

To your second question I answer: An interchange of speakers would make the sections know each other better, and might do good. We would like the Republican party at the North to see what the Republican party of the South is composed of.

To your third question I answer: Yes. To your fourth question I answer: The fear that our State Governments will return to the condition of things existing under the sealawag and carpet bag Governments, and from which the Democracy rescued them.

A HORRIBLE DEATH. A Distinguished ex-Confederate Surgeon Killed in Louisiana. Dr. Alfred Gomer, a distinguished medical practitioner and surgeon during the war, the staff of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, was buried at New Orleans Thursday by the surviving veterans of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Dr. Gomer was killed by a boiler explosion in Iberville parish on Tuesday. He went to the river to superintend the working of an engine pumping water to the sugar-house, and soon had the pump working under a heavy gauge of steam. Feeling that all was right he turned to go, when he was handed his mail by the postboy. He returned to scan the mail by the light of the engine, and finding a letter from his wife, now absent in Maine, stooped near the furnace to read it, when the explosion took place. The noise brought many to the scene. Nothing of the engine and boiler could be found in their place, and fragments were scattered many hundred yards away. Search was instituted for the doctor. His body was found among the weeds, 272 feet distant, so horribly mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. The engineer was scalded and will hardly recover, while the fireman escaped almost unharmed.

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FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE



CHEROKEE REMEDY. TAYLOR'S SWEET GUM MULLIN. The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm, soothes the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to draw off the stale mucus in the crop and bronchial tubes. When combined with the best and most valuable ingredients in the medicine cabinet of the old field, prepared in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy or Sweet Gum Mullin, the result is a most valuable and reliable cough, croup, whooping-cough and consumption, and so palatable, any child or invalid can take it. A bottle for 25 cents. Sold by Dr. J. W. WALTER, A. TAYLOR, ATLANTA, GA. Use Dr. RIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Croup, Whooping-cough and Children's Coughs. For sale by Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS. 25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Drowsiness, Constipation, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blades, Pain across the chest, with an inclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of being neglected some duty, Weakness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with vital depression, Highly colored Urine, and Constipation.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. J. J. MURRAY, Sole Agent, 44 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a simple application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

All Sorts of hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

YOUR KIDNEYS. HERE'S A CASE. For six long, dreary years I have been a sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cured by physicians or advertised remedies. I began to feel I could never secure relief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success.

The disease was so excruciating that it often prevented me from performing my daily duty. I was advised to try the efficacy of Dr. J. B. B.'s one single bottle, costing \$1.00, and one single bottle did the combined treatment I had ever received. Its action on the kidneys is simply wonderful, and any one who needs a real, speedy and harmless kidney medicine should not hesitate to give Dr. J. B. B.'s one bottle will convince any one.

HERE'S ANOTHER. I am a merchant of Atlanta; and am near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years, attended with excruciating pain in the small of the back. At times I became too nervous to attend to business. My case had all the attention that money could secure, but only to result in a complete failure.

Dr. J. B. B.'s medicine was recommended, and to say that its action on me was majestic would be an understatement. One bottle made me feel like a new man—just like I was young again. In all my life I never used so powerful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force any one to praise it. Sold by all druggists.

Mason & Hamlin. Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mail-order free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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